BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-IRELAND AS IT WAS-IRISH TIGER-ROUGH DIAMONIK Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams

OLYMPIC THEATER.
OLYMPIC THEATER.
Techings Opera Company. NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS BYENING-JEANIE DEANS. Miss Rose Estings.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—OUR TENEMENT HOUSES—TWO HUNDPERD THOUSAND CUPIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING—THE RUNNELLS PAMILY — Prof. HUTCHIN-FON'S ACTING DOUS—ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS.

New-York Circus Troupe. Matinée at 24 o' clock.

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Mr. sad Mrs. F

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS
THIS KVENING-NORMA (burlesque)-PATTI IN PARIS, etc. THIS EVENING-Griffin & Christy's Mindrels-THE BLACK CROOK (burlesque)-NEW ACTS, MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

DODWORTH HALL.
THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. The Automa
2-n. L'Escamoleur, Proteus, Floating Head, etc.

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THIS APTERNOON AND EVENING-BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Corner Twenty third st. and Broadway.

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The GOVERN Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of SOLIO SILVER WARE, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully assistant that reputation by the production of ELECTRO-VALTED WARES of such quality and extreme durable that they will have so further than the purchaser. All articles being as will lisener entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles

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And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel is necessary particularly to all the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their design are been already extensively minated. These goods can only be promed from responsible leaders throughout the country.

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An Ukase of H. M. the Emperor of Russia introduction of Horr's Malt Extract Beverage or

In Rossis the custom regulations probablts the entry of all remedies and Smalls preparations from other countries.

In the Summer of 1862 a dispatch from the High Court Marshal of the In the Summer of 1862 a dispatch from the Righ Court Marsial of the Emperor, the Court Schouvaloff, was received by Mr. Hoff, Redin, ordering several louze of his Mait Extract Beverage. The boxes were shipped, but Mr. Hoff was informed by the Castom-House officer of the frontise between Prussia and Russia, that the entry of his Mait Extract was prohibited by law. Mr. Hoff scat a dispatch to Count Schouvaloff. The Emperor received Hoff's Mait Extract, and Mr. Hoff after a short tend the following dispatch.

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" High Marshal of H. L M. the Emperor. Since then Hoff's Malt Extract has been introduced into this vast Em

pire, and shows there its beneuits daily. Price per dozen, \$6; delivered free of charge to any part of this city HOFF'S MALY EXTRACT Depot, No. 542 Broadway, N. Y.

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Hare positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling s, keeps the head clean; is unparalluled as a hair-dressing

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truly the wonder of the age. Cases of Rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors in this city have been completely cured by few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human bank GREELEY'S HISTORY COMPLETE. — JOHN Fundanges, Agent for New York and Brooklyn, is now engaged in lelivering Volume II. His Office is No. 172 Williamset, hours I to I alily. Persons having changed their place of boxiness since receiving Yol. I, or others desiring full sets, addressing as above will be promptly

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COLCATE'S HONEY TOILET SOAP.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICENT materials, is FRAGRANTIT SCENTED, and extremely INNERFITAL in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Pance Goods Dealers. MOTH AND FRECKLES.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolurations on the fac-called Moth Patches and Frickles is PRINK'S MOTH AND PRINKER LOW-THOM. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PRINK, Dernatologist, No. 49 Bond at, New York. Sold by Bruggists everywhere. Price, \$2 per bottle. PETER COOPER'S GELATINE, makes delicious

JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &C., with great case. Directions for use with the packages. For sale by Gro cers and Druggists. Depot No. 17 Burling-alip. N. V. WATERS'S PIANO-FORTES—Grand, Square, and Upright, Maronsons; Parlor, Church and Cabinet Oncays—the best manufactured—To Let, and rest applied if purchased; monthly justall-ments received. Warerooms, No. 431 Broadway, New York.

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TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAUS, SUPPONTRIA, &c.—MARISH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady attendant. Cartes Viguette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

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Reversible Feed Lockstitch
Sawings-Mactinese.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. Co.,
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GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW-BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for

his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tax Taxa UNS." New York.

We same! undertake to return rejected Communications.

TV A History of Parliamentary Legislation or Reform in England; Personal Items; a Card from Mr. S. B. Chittenden; Civil Court Reports; the Money Article and the Markets will be found on the second page, and Literary Items on the

John Savage will this evening speak for Ireland at the Cooper Institute.

The question of appointments and confirmations seems to have degenerated into a kind of horse-jockey business.

The Constitutional Convention bill has met with further impediment in the Assembly. The postponement is inexcusable.

The Senate Railroad Committee intend, we are told, to report against the Metropolitan Transit Road. If it does, it will deny what the people of this city most earnestly demand. Mr. English says he is in favor of eight hours

as a legal day's work. The Workingmen of Connecticut ask the pertinent question-" Why don't you make it so in your factories?" The Bankrupt bill was yesterday called up in the Senate. After a brief debate, and an effort made to postpone the time of its taking ef-

fect, and the failure of Senator Sprague's motion to make the date January instead of June, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. There we presume it will stay till next January, and meantime the law will be in operation. The Senate refused to agree to the House resolution for an adjournment from month to month (unless the presiding officers should

announce in proclamation that there was no need of an extra session), but, in accordance with the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee, yesterday resolved that the two Houses adjourn on Thursday next at 12 o'clock. The vote stood : Yeas, 21; Nays, 17. The statistics in our Washington dispatches show that the total receipts of the Government

for 1866 were \$523,977,389, nearly \$50,000,000 more than those of any other year. \$300,000,000 were raised by internal taxation, and \$180,-000,000 came from imports. The total expenditures in the year were \$323,086,215, and while part of the balance has been used in payment of the debt, much is reserved as a basis of specie payment.

The Legislature will find no excuse for not killing the bill which is meant to give unlimited advertising to the proposed Law Gazette -a paper which exists only in the clouds. The fact is not unimportant, and the principle is all-important. Such schemes cannot be justified on any ground-except that of public plunder-and the present proposal strikes us as particularly cool, even for New-York. The Law Gazette has our best wishes for its success-but there is no such paper. Nobody ever saw it, nobody ever read it; it is only promised. If the Legislature should ever begin to legislate upon the promises of individuals, it will soon have no time for public affairs. As for the projectors of the Law Gazette, they had better publish first, and then ask for advertisements.

It is scarcely necessary to direct attention to the debate between Gen. Butler and Mr. Bingham. Gen. Butler's statements in respect to the trial of Mrs. Surratt are so remarkable that we presume they will be deemed to require an official inquiry into the facts. It does not lessen the force of them that they are presented by way of suggestion rather than of assertion. But when Gen. Butler comes to speak of the assassination conspiracy itself, e uses language which we prefer rather to quote than comment on: "If all the testimony had been presented, we should have been able to pursue the accomplices, and to find out who it was that changed Booth's purpose from capture to assassination-who it was that was to profit by the assassination, and that would not profit by the capture of Mr. Lincoln-who it was that should succeed to Mr. Lincoln in case the 'bullet made a vacancy." If Gen. Butler has any evidence on which he builds the belief that plainly lies in his mind, he should not wait to be called on to state all that is within his knowledge. If he has not any evidence, the use of such language is unaccountable.

Gov. Fenton has added another to his many previous claims to the gratitude of our City by vetoing the so-called "Cross-Town Railroad," which provided for laying iron tracks in a great number of our streets, some of them lateral, but others running north and south, or in the direction of greatest travel. We hail this veto not only for what it is but for what it foreshadows. It justifies the hope that no more surface roads will be authorized during the Governor's term of office, unless they shall be passed over his veto-a most improbable contingency.

The Evening Post suggests to the Legislature that it require the petitioners for the Transit (three-tier) and Underground Railroads to complete their works within a reasonable time, and that it reserve the right to amend their charters. We suggest to all concerned the urgent necessity of scrutinizing the bills now under consideration and taking good care that they contain nothing objectionable and omit nothing essential to the public security and well-being. We should esteem it a public calamity if some means of rapid transit from down-town to Westchester were not provided for at this session; and we trust both underground projects either are or will be so shaped as to command

who are to take care that they be wholly unexceptionable.

THE BID FOR THE COLORED VOTE. The Reconstruction law is revolutionizing the South. In creating a million of black by the whites. They hold the balance of power, and the keen Southern politician, never mistaken except when policy is opposed to principle, already bids for the colored vote. The negroes are organizing a Union Republican party; the Wade Hamptons want a negro Southern party, and as the tendency of the negro is to vote with the party to which he owes freedom, citizenship, and the ballot, their old masters must work hard to counteract this natural gravitation. They are going to work hard; they have not yet recovered from the suddenness of the blow, and bid for the colored vote with fair words only; to get it they must make offers more substantial. "Will you place in office these strangers who have flocked here to plunder what little is left to us?" asked Gen. Hampton; "or will you trust the men 'among whom you have lived?" He added, and wisely, "I do not tell you to trust profes-"sions of friendship alone, whether they come from the Southern man or the Northern. But what I ask is, that as we profess to be your friends, you will give us the opportunity of showing by our actions whether we are sin-

cere or not." Yet, in the changed tone of the Southern press there is much encouragement for the olored race. They are no longer a people created by the Almighty expressly to be slaves; they are men and women, and not so far below white men and women either. Bear with their harmless prejudices," says The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle; "have not "we ten thousand foibles and vanities? Does not the same poor human heart beat under the most snowy and the most jet black bosom?" It is rejoiced at the moderation the freedmen have displayed; "under the same circumstances the white people would not have behaved as well by twenty per cent." And it adds, with an astonishing burst of humility, "We just say this-that if we had been a born nigger-reared out in a mud cabin, with no knowledge of God, with no knowledge of anything, surrounded by public sentiment that tolerated dirt, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, stealing, lying-we should have

been hung long ago." Then comes the point of this praise, in ad rice and warning to the negroes: "Remember that although you are free, and although you will vote, you are still the laboring class of God has given you by forgetting your position in society. Do not undertake to be like gentlemen. Do not put on airs. Attend to your business, do your daily work, do it well, deal honestly and uprightly, and you will command respect. Live peaceably with the whites. Make them your friends. They can do you infinite harm if you make them enemies. They can persecute you to death in a thousand ways which no laws can reach." We may not like these gentle threats, but we know

what they mean-votes. This policy has had some success already Gen. Hampton at Columbia advised the freedmen to give their friends at the South a fair trial, and if they were found wanting, it would then be time enough to go abroad for sympathy. In answer to this we find a colored clergyman foolish enough to oppose universal suffrage. But, though the freedmen are ignorant, there are few of them so stupid as not to know that they owe to the ballot all their influenes. It is for them a weapon more powerful than the pen or the sword.

right to vote would be to races. Instead of accepting the Reconstruction law as a call to arms, the Southern leaders are ready to use it as a means of obtaining power. The weapon with which our mortal and 'eternal (sic) enemies seek to destroy us," saye The Richmond Examiner, "will be wielded

for our sure defense." But it is not certain that the negro vote can be made unanimously Southern, in the usual sense of the term. The colored citizens of Charleston and Savannah lately held meetings for the purpose of organizing a Union Republican party. Resolutions were adopted giving cordial and entire sanction to the principles of Congress; opposing repudiation of the national debt : demanding of the Legislatures common schools, open to all without regard to color; and a revision of the laws; and pledging the colored men to vote for no candidate who will not openly advocate these measures and principles. In effect they declared that they required from the Southern leaders better securities than promises; they demanded the repeal of all laws under which they have been held in subjection, and nothing less than the full legal acknowledgment of their political and civil equality. They are organizing a Republican party, and intend to vote for Republican candidates. Mr. F. L. Cardozo, at the recent meeting in Charleston, said: "We are not opposed to united action. We will gladly welcome union with our Southern friends; but let them join the party which is true, and has been tried, and then there will be united action. Let them adopt our platform and join the Republican party." In Jacksonville, Florida, they resolved that they would support no candidate who had voluntarily been in the

The Southern colored vote will no doubt be divided, and, hereafter, it may be legitimately sought by rival parties. At present we have no electioneering to do. If the men who bitterly opposed universal suffrage are now desirons to use it, we are content that they should succeed, provided that they accept the principles on which it is based. The duty of the country is now to make sure that the Reconstruction law is faithfully executed, that the negroes shall vote, and we shall rejoice in that triumph of our principles even if every colored man in the South should vote the Democratic ticket. We do not degrade a principle by advocating it as a policy.

Some of the papers are making much ado over a pretended wholesale execution of prisoners taken in battle by Gen. Escobedo. We published the story as it came to us from the agent of the Associated Press two weeks ago: but our special Havana correspondent informs us, in his letter which we printed on the 19th instant, that the report is admitted by the Imperialists themselves to be unfounded.

A dispatch from Newbern, North Carolina, lately announced the election of "Major Jack Hughes, the Southern candidate for the State Senate," by a unanimous vote, adding that

men voted for Jack, we are informed by The Newbern Journal of Commerce, and only five. The men may be respectable, but the number of votes certainly was not. If we may believe what the colored men said voters, it has made the colored men respected at their meetings in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Richmond, Norfolk, they do not intend to vote for such men as Major Jack Hughes. The Major may be a fine fellow personally, but they don't like Rebel candidates.

CONNECTICUT PECKSNIFFIAN DEMOCRATIC

PIETY. The Democrats of the IVth District seem to be very much troubled about Mr. P. T. Barnum's religion, and show their anxiety in a way which suggests that they had better look after their own. The whole party has been suddenly converted-not to a sense of the error of its ways, but of the depravity of the Republican candidate, and is shedding Pecksniffisa tears over his sins. Not that his repentance and reform are desired. Oh, no! The startling appearance of the Democratic party as the champion of religion is somewhat subdued by the fact that it rejoices over Mr. Barnum's iniquity. It wan's him to be worse; and if he would only rob a bank, or murder an unoffending family in cold blood, its exultation would have no bounds. This peculiar kind of (bristianity savors more of the grog-shop than the church, and perhaps it is as well that Mr. Barnum does not profess it.

From one Democratic press four private circulars have been issued, two of which repeat the language used by a notorious Copperhead orator, whose obscene speeches respectable Democrats refused to hear; the two others appeal to religious men to vote against Mr. Barnum, on the ground of his immorality. One or two elergymen, who should have known better than to allow their sacred office to be made the catspaw of politicians, have signed these circulars, though, we believe, it is known in Connecticut that they were written by a quack doctor who was some years ago obliged to leave the State to escape indictment for murder, committed in his peculiar practice. This is one of the men whose devotion to religion inspires them with a hatred of Mr. Barnum. Mr. Wm. D. Bishop, ex-Congressman, who, on his way to the Chicago Convention consulted with sundry Rebels, as to what policy the Convention should adopt, is another of the opponents of Mr. Barnum who are dissatisfied with the piety of the Republican candidate. But the morality of his politics is scarcely sufficient to make oracular Mr. Bishop's opinions of religion. Rum and religion are equally advocated by these impartial politicians who in one the country. Do not abuse the freedom which | circular ask Mr. Barnum's defeat in behalf of piety, and in another tell the Germans that as he is a Temperance man they will lose their beer if he is elected.

A more unscrupulous campaign than this against P. T. Barnum has never been conducted. The Democrats assail him with vile abuse, not argument, and use weapons which only soil the hands which hold them. We trust there is no Republican voter in the IVth Congress District weak enough to be influenced by the Copperhead slanders upon Mr. Barnum's private character. His enemies drag up the fact that he once failed in business, but forget to state that he honorably surrendered his whole estate to his creditors, and worked till he had paid the last claim; they denounce his Museum, but many of them would be incomparably more respectable if they had employment in the menagerie of wild animals connected with that excellent establishment. We have yet to learn that there is anything irreligious in the exhibition of valuable curiosities, though we do not know what the museum might become if such Democrats as Thus seem to end the prophecies of the Mr. Barnum may boast of having for enemies Southern papers that to give the negroes the should be included in the collection. Mr. Barnum represents true principles, the honest convictions of the loyal people, and every man in the IVth District who deserves the name of Republican will vote for him.

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The publication of important dispatches bearing on the Eastern question in the French and English Blue-Books has induced the Russian Government to publish in the official journal of St. Petersburg some of the important notes which, during the latter months of the year 1866, were addressed to the Russian Embassador in London. The last and most important of these we printed yesterday. The three preceding express the same sentiments, though less plainly and emphatically. All of them are an interesting contribution to the recent history of the Eastern question, and, together with the official documents published in France and England, not only shed much light on the past history of the complication in Turkey, but foreshadow the way in which it is likely to be

From the beginning, the Russian Government very decidedly took the ground that the Christians of Turkey, and in particular those of Crete, had just reason to complain of the Turkish Government, as the latter had never complied with the moral engagements it had assumed with regard to the Christians. It also called the attention of the French and English Governments to the indisputable fact, that dissatisfaction with the Turkish rule was spread throughout all the Christian provinces, so much so that a single spark might kindle a conflagration which human force would be unable to quench. In the opinion of Russia, the condition of Turkey called for the joint intervention of the Russian, English, and French Governments. They had a right to urge upon the Porte the importance of adopting such measures as would pacify Crete and satisfy the legitimate demands of the Cretans and the other Christian subjects of Turkey. These measures were to be agreed upon by the three Powers. France and England not responding to this invitation, the Russian Government repeats its views in the later dispatches, and in the last states that it believes the autonomy of the Christian provinces has become an inevitable necessity. By autonomy Russia means a condition like the one conceded to Roumania, which pays an annual tribute to the Porte, but is independent in every other prospect. At the same time, however, the last Russian dispatch hints more distinctly than the preceding ones at the probability of a general and successful revolution of the Christians in Turkey, if their just grievances should not soon be re-England and France did not respond to the

appeal of Russia for a joint intervention. Their attitude has been as vacillating and undecided as that of Russia has been firm. France, in particular, through the official Monitcur, found more fault with the insurgents than with the Turks. The progress of the Cretan insurrection has fully verified the description given in the Russian dispatches of the condition of the the negroes took part in the election. The Turkish Christians in general. The approachnegroes may be ignorant-some of them-but ing dissolution of the Turkish Empire has, from assent and escape a veto. We are not familiar nobody thought them stand enough to vote for day to day, become more apparent. France and with the details of either bill, but beg those Jack Hughes. The facts justify the general England bave, after long hesitation, joined April 4, at 11 a. m.

faith in their sagacity. Five respectable colored Russia is asking from Turkey a more faithful execution of the Hatti-Hamayouns of 1856. But this, it is plain, will no longer satisfy the Christians; and as Turkey rejects the advice of Russia, the latter does not care to conceal its opinion that the Christians, in their struggle against the Turks, will be and ought to be successful. One of the Grand Dukes has publicly expressed his admiration of the Cretan "heroes." The Imperial family has taken part in the subscription opened in their behalf, and, in the councils of European diplomacy, it is stated, even the annexation of Crete to Greece is openly advocated by the Russian Government. The Turkish Government has but recently again declared that it will not listen to any proposition for the cession of Crete. From the disposition of Russia as above explained, it becomes probable that a crisis in the Turkish complication will soon be reached.

T. W. ONCE MORE. The Commercial Advertiser has passed into the hands of Mr. Thurlow Weed, who delivers an Inaugural of four mortal columns, devoted to proving that the country is going to the bow-wows because of the lack of honesty and patriotism in Congress. If stocks do not fall heavily to-day, and property prove henceforth unsalable, it must be for lack of general heed to, or faith in, Mr. Weed's dolorous vaticinations.

Mr. Weed's lapses of memory must give pain to his intimate friends. For instance: he asserts that our present Legislature has rejected the principle of Impartial Suffrage, which is not so. The Legislature has not felt authorized, by its own act, to change the fundamental law of our State defining the Right of Suffrage, but has remitted that duty to the Constitutional Convention about to assemble. A decided majority of the Republicans voted to enfranchise the Blacks for the choice of delegates to this Convention; but all the Democrats save one, uniting with a minority of the Republicans, overruled this. Not one Republican in either House is opposed to Impartial Suffrage.

Mr. Weed asserts that Massachusetts refuses to adopt the Constitutional Amendment; whereas both branches of her Legislature, by large majorities, ratified that Amendment a full week ago! Yet the veteran journalist urges that the public mind is "perplexed" and muddled." If so, he should be careful lest he still further "muddle" it by misstating the gravest and most notorious facts.

Mr. Weed informs his hearers that he now resumes the editorial pen because things are going to the bad; forgetting that he threw it down four years ago for that very reason. According to his present view, all went wisely and well till after the overthrow of the Rebellion. Yet he gave up journalism in March, 1863, because things were then going to the bad-because the party in power (till then, his party) had entered upon an Abolition policy which he pronounced mistaken and ruinous. For that, he resigned the editorial helm in one of the darkest hours of our great struggle. He honestly thought, we doubt not, that the Union cause was fatally damaged by the policy of Emancipation. He has outlived that error, and we trust will outlive many moreamong them that of regarding the late Rebels as "the Southern people," which they are not, and croaking out portents of convulsion and disaster when the country is rapidly settling into peace and content as the fruits of a just and generous policy of Reconstruction.

A correspondent wishes us to tell him why the Republicans have smaller majorities in New-Hampshire and Connecticut than in other New-England States. The reason that most readily occurs to us is, that there are proportionally more Democrats in those States than in the

More remotely, New-Hampshire was educated by Isaac Hill into a very bitter and acrid hate of whatever did not sail under the Democratic flag; and her older citizens have not yet outgrown his teachings. Connecticut had a more active, unscrupulous pro-Slavery element than any other Eastern State, as was shown by her vote for Breckinridge in 1860.

J. B. wants to know what Jefferson meant when he said "few" or "none" resign a public office. What he said was that "few die, and none resign"-of the Federalists he found in office. Therefore, he superseded some. His meaning may have been unpalatable to those he more immediately contemplated, but we see not how to make it plainer.

The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry have just entered upon a new and admirable enterprise which commends itself to the best feelings of the philanthropic. This is the establishment of a House for Working Women, where poor girls who have no homes of their own may obtain for a small sum clean and well-ventilated rooms, wholesome food, and facilities for self-improvement, and where, at the same time, they may be protected from the contaminating associations and bad influences to which their class are so peculiary exposed in a large city. The Trustees have purchased a large building in Mott-st., capable of accommodating 400 or 500 persons; but to fit it for occupation an outlay of about \$120,000 will be required. Half this amount is already supplied. For the rest the managers appeal to the generosity of the public, and we are confident that their appeal will meet with a ready response. Contributions may be sent to Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer, No. 149 Pearl-st., or to S. B. Halliday, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

GEN. BUTLER AT FORT FISHER.

Gen Butler's few words upon the Fort Fisher business have drawn out the following letter:

"NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867. "My DEAR GENERAL: Apropos of the personal debat n the House yesterday, permit me to tell you what Col. Lamb of Fort Fisher Rebel fame, said to me in the office a few days since. Perhaps you may have heard something to the same effect already, but I give it for what it

"Said Col. Lamb, almost in these words: "If I were friend of Gen. Butler, I could tell him facts which would prove that he did perfectly right in not attacking Fort lisher when he was before the place. My battery of 19 heavy guns so commanded the land approach that not a man could have lived to reach my works. It was only after the navy had, with beautiful precision, dismounted gun after guu in regular order, (at the second attempt,) leaving only one in place, that the attacking party had any chance of success. Gen. Butler has been much

bused for not accomplishing impossibilities. "Lamb is a modest, gentlemanly fellow, and is horonally reconstructed.

"I think his opinion as above given is an honest one. "P. S .- I doubt if you remember the writer, but I had the distinguished honor of being burned out in your company on James River two years ago."

A LIQUOR CASE.-The Brooklyn police on Monday evening arrested one Everuk Lendoff, on the charge of aving purchased \$2,500 worth of wines, stolen from the cellar of Mr. Goulard, No. 34 President-st. His case, with that of those who are accused of committing the theft. that of those who are accused of committing the theft was to have come up before Justice Cornwell yesterday but was, after some discussion, adjourned until Thursday

Don Gioranni, given at the Academy last evening, is tritely but truly described on the bills as "Mozart's immortal masterpiece." If the interchange or reciprocity of poetry and music were more appreciable, it would not be thought strange if we called the legend and music of this universal Don-Shakespearian. The arts have a consanguinity, and it may be said that the blood of music flows in the veins of the true drama. Bard and master are correspondent in spite of themselves, and once in a while, to the mind of the generalizer, it would seem that the harmony the generalizer, it would seem that the harmeny of Mozart gave lyric answer to the dramatic idea of Shakespeare. As an idea, Don Gioranni is of the highest order. Coleridge shows us a specimen of its fabric as a story, but Abbe Da Ponte's semi-antique libretto is but the Fags and bones of a great suggestion compared to the body and style with which the farreaching and many-sided imagination of Mozart reinvests it. Like Hamlet, Don Giovanni has a glost that will never be suitered out from among men—an

reinvests it. Like Hamlet, Don Giovanni has a guesthat will never be quiered out from among men—an illusion as influential as almost any fact, if not itself one of the grandest of facts. Of the two familiar spirits, one is the sorrowful specter who tempts trigtful speculation to the verge of death; in the tones of the grave and out of the heart of a shadow breathing words of ice and of fire; a fauch-murdered and dispirited ghost now-a-days, droned out to breathing words of ice and of fire; a finch-murdered and dispirited ghost now-a-days, droned out to double death by theatrical journeymen, and led, as it were, to execution, the voice of the actor sounding an accompaniment of muffled drums. The other is the immutable Fate locked up in a constitution of stone—the temple in human form of a remorseless oracle. A rake insolently knocking at the white door of death to rouse up the tenant he has murdered—so stands the conscienceless, gallant Don. A hand of inexorable stone closes upon the cold heart, and so ends the mediaval story. It is the allegory of a handsome villain who defies his soul, till the soul avenges itself by shutting the tomb upon him. All this is endlessly suggestive, and redeems the unserupilous plety of the good Abbé, who must show us at whatever cost of the probabilities, that legions of infernal monkeys (whatever else shall we call them?) in flaming samite—nimble scullious of a diabolical cook-shop—stand ready to conduct every impenitent profligate to a feast wherein he is not to each but to be consumed. them?) in flaming samite—nimble scullious of a diabolical cook-shop—stand ready to conduct every impenitent profligate to a feast wherein he is not to eat, but to be consumed. There is a reckless mirth in the Abbe's counterfeit adventures, for he sympathizes with both sides of the story—with the Don as well as his victims. But the humor is welcome and edifying. Wild and madcap almost to the last, the heaviest of chills is at length put upon it. It is crushed out beneath the most solemn tun-weight ever quarried and carved from the solid rock of morality. The superstition of the plot is relieved in its massive allegory. There is the Don, the spirit of whose carouse is Amontillado drugged a little with Lethe—an almost quenchless agent of follity and evil: Leporello, the abject comedian of the troop—a character, tricked with stage artifice, but trimmed well enough for the reinspiring score of Mozart—meaning ludicrously over his personal bruises, but still merry in a world of sins and disasters. Then follow the weeping virgins in black—shall we ever forget their wees—and the melancholy lovers. Lastly, the solemn stonings of the Convendators wills the stage in the im-

MUSIC.

sins and disasters. Then follow the weeping virgins in black—shall we ever forget their woest—and the melancholy lovers. Lastly, the solemn stoniness of the Commendatore walks the stage in the immortal majesty of retribution. He is a statue of music, built like the towers of Hion. Memnon played no strain like his. His is indeed an oracle of music spoken out of the profoundest depth of art, uttered from "ponderous and marble jaws," and with the voice of the grave. There is nothing in music as grand in its way as the whole passage of this awful ghost in stone, unless, indeed it be equaled or surpassed by the abysmal harmonies of the grave-digging scene in Fidelio; but of this we cannot be size. There are no other instances in which the effect of trombones, accompanied by all the fine tenors of an orchestra, is so wonderful. They give sonorous hint of the last trump and sound like the voice of earthquake and resurrection.

Readers of novels will remember the remark which Mr. Wilkie Collins, through one of his characters, makes of a single melody of Mozart. It is the Batti, batti of Don Juan, which this artistic writer and appreciator was enthusiastic enough to say contained the spring of all music. But just such springs of pure melody bubble up like fountains throughout the work of the master. The screnade of the Don is a model for all songs. Massetto's and Zerlina's duett is the perfection of tenderness and sensousness. The minuct in the ball scene, almost melancholy in its beauty, because its joyousness is so profound, is music for dreamers and students to dance to. The orchestral part of the work is full of practical and ideal wonders, and much of it contains the substance of pure discovery and innovation. Take the symphony, interludes and accompaniments apart from the main work, and we have a chapter grand in itself. The opening scene of the work touches the key of all the work—runs the diapasson, in fact, of all its character and idea. Nothing could be more suggestive and powerful; and its diapason, in fact, of all its character and idea. Nothing could be more suggestive and powerful; and its promise is more than fulfilled in the rest of the

The representation of Don Giovanni last night was

the best, in many respects, that we have enjoyed since La Grange, D'Angri, Gassier, and Formes, were the vocal pillars of the work. The orchestration was careful and skilled, if not always warmed by its opportunity. The ensemble of the voices was without any serious defect, and the orchestra and stage together exhibited the effect of good rehearsal and intelligent directorship. The scenery alone was sometimes to be complained of, and in this respect, at least, Don Gioranni had none of the elements of a special revival. A good sense of art was evident in the method of the singing and the exquisite dramatic passages (notably the first scene) were given with some appreciation of those delicate lights and shades of the harmonic drama which are the last things to of the harmonic drama which are the list things to strike the minds of miscellaneous anditors, but whose effect lingers long in the inapression upon the memory. It was a good fortune to hear the Don Giovanni of last night. Add to its merits that Roncom made musical chatter through Leoporellothe most individual Leoporello that we have seen. The difference between Roncom and Formes in this part is the difference between Roncom and Formes in this part is the difference between Roncom and Formes in this The difference between Ronconi and Formes in this part is the difference between a Leoporello who is a vagabond of servants and valets, every inch of him, and one who is also factor and fellow cavalier of the Don. The voice of the latter is, of course, superior to that of Ronconi; but the force and style of our present buffo fill the part characteristically, and almost brimmingly. The famous mocking aria in the first act; the ludicrous prayer of Leoporello when discovered in the dress of his master; the scene in the graveyard and before the statue, and into the voice of the affrighted valet in the last act—were also instances of the inimitable pungency and fun which the genius and experience of Ronconi into the voice of the affrighted valet in the last act—were also instances of the inimitable pungency and fun which the genius and experience of Ronconi enabled him to distil into the character. A triffe too stylish in the scene of the first duet (La ci daren) just as Bellini (Don Juan) was unemotional, Miss Kellogg's Zerlina was such a performance as her fresh spirits and fine voice could not fail to offer; and what could be more charming than her "Vedrai carino?" Some qualification of Bellini's Don Juan may be borrowed from what we have already said. He sang the Serenade poorly enough for Bellini; but may be borrowed from what we have already said. He sang the Serenade poorly enough for Bellini; but a more presentable Don is soldom seen on the stage, and withal Bellini is a capital actor. Miss McCulloch's Elvira was distinguished for a pure vocalization, lucid and felicitous, and several times delivered in the true spirit of Mozart. This is much to say of a lady comparatively new. Signor Baragli's Ottavio was disguised by a vicious tremolo, but otherwise was good in feeling. Madame Parepa has realized our anticipations. Her Donna Anna is intrinsically superior to her other performances, almost in proportion to the character. Her delivery of Mozart's superbrecitative was all that could be asked, and for many years nothing has been heard on our stage more gracious and genuine than the utterance of "Or sai chi." In the pure melody and fioritori of Mozart a voice so rich and true as Madame Rosa's has its best element; and no other performance of her's will give the observant opera-goer more pleasure than this. than this.

THE DRAMA.

MR. STUART'S BENEFIT. As already announced a Matinée will be given at

Niblo's Garden to-day for the Benefit of Mr. William Stuart, manager of the late Winter Garden Theater. The "Black Crook" will be performed on this occasion, for the 199th time. It is is safe to anticipate that the house will be crowded "from turret to foundation stone." Mr. Stnart deserves a right royal benefit—not merely because of his great misfortune, but because of his past labors for the good of the drama. Upon the nature of these labors we have already remarked. The record of loss, too, has also been made public. Much has been destroyed that can never be replaced. One of the severest losses, to our mind, is that of Mr. Stnart's collection of Theatrical Portraits. These, as many a weary journalist knows, who has written his last article for the night in the manager's reception-room, adorned the walls of one of that the house will be crowded "from turret to ager's reception-room, adorned the walls of one of the most interesting apartments in the city. Here, ager's reception-room, adorned the walls of one of the most interesting apartments in the city. Here, within sound of the voices of the new generation of artists, hung the presentments of many of the memorable players that are dead and gone. Garriek, Betterton, Foote, Cooke, Kean, Kemble, Siddons, O'Neil, Fairbrother, the elder Mathews, Master Betty, Junius Brutus Booth, and many more of ancient and honorable renown looked down from these walls and brought the past to life in the vivid and loving memory of the present. The value of these works of art was, of course, inconsiderable, in comparison with that of the elaborate and gorgeous scenery that was devoured by the ruthless flames. But some things have a value which money cannot indicate. No present benefit and no future prosperity can restore to Mr. Stuart and Mr. Booth, and other sufferers by this fire, treasured objects that old association had rendered dear; yet a good benefit is a good thing, and those who sympathize with the sufferess by the conflagration should remember that the manager's prosperity is that of all concerned. The somer Mr. Stuart is once more at the head of a good theater, the better will it be for his late theatrical company and for the dramatic profession. And here it is proper for us to express the hope that not the chief losers alone, but all the losers will be remembered with Benefits—sa that signs of consolation, "like stars, shall shine on all its deservers."